

Part 1

BASIC PLAN

AUTHORITIES (Also see Tab 1 in Prevention Section)

A. State

1. Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 2000, as amended.
2. Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, 2004
3. Commonwealth of Virginia Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2004
4. Commonwealth of Virginia Strategic National Stockpile Plan, Virginia Department of Health, July 2005 (Draft)
5. Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Environmental Quality Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, as amended.
6. Code of Virginia, Title 62 (Water Control Law), as amended.
7. Commonwealth of Virginia Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations (VR672-30-1), as amended.
8. Virginia Waste Management Act, Section 10.1-1400 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.
9. Code of Virginia, Fire Protection, Section 27-15.1, as amended.

B. Federal

1. National Response Plan, December 2004
2. Public Law 96-510, December 1980, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as "Superfund."
3. Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know, commonly known as SARA Title III.
4. Public Law 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended.

5. Public Law 93-288, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
6. Public Law 101-380, The Oil Pollution Act of 1990, commonly known as OPA-90.
7. National Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan, 40 CFR, Part 300, November 1985, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.
8. Federal Region III Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, November 1988.
9. Virginia Coastal Area Contingency Plan, U.S. Coast Guard, July 1993.
10. Virginia Inland Area Contingency Plan, Environmental Protection Agency, December 1996.
11. 29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry
12. Title 18, ISC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction
13. Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act (BWAT)
14. Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy
15. Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats
16. Title 18, USC, Section 1365, Tampering with Consumer Products

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to:

- A. Define the roles, responsibilities and authorities of state agencies in responding to oil and hazardous materials incidents, environmental crimes and acts of terrorism, as well as how these agencies will interface with local and federal authorities under the direction of a unified command.
- B. Establish procedures to report oil and hazardous materials incidents, environmental crimes and suspected, actual or threatened acts of terrorism to proper authorities through established channels of communication.

- C. Develop the capability to effectively analyze and validate information received through a variety of sources and determine its appropriate application and dissemination to law enforcement and emergency management agencies in support of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery initiatives.
- D. Establish a state threat alert system for acts of terrorism to enhance existing warning and alerting systems that is compatible with and complementary to the federal system.
- E. Establish a comprehensive training program to train and educate responders to recognize and distinguish between these types of events, understand the type and character of the hazards that they will be confronted with, develop the appropriate response tactics to ensure their safety as well as that of general population, and implement an incident management system, utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework (see Tabs 1 and 2), to effectively coordinate and support prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery initiatives.
- F. Develop the appropriate resources, to include personnel, equipment, supplies and technical assistance, to promptly and effectively respond to these types of events, as well as the capability to receive and integrate resources from within and outside the state system. This includes providing a framework to coordinate all volunteer resources in support of state disaster response and recovery operations.
- G. Ensures continuity of government and continuity of operations.

SCOPE

- A. This plan applies to all state, regional, and local government agencies responding to oil and hazardous materials incidents, environmental crimes and actual, threatened, or suspected acts of terrorism. Sources of oil and hazardous materials spills may be from fixed facilities or transportation modes including motor vehicles, rail, pipelines, and waterborne vessels. These events may or may not be accidental. Incidents that begin as oil or hazardous materials, fire or explosion events may evolve into environmental crimes or acts of terrorism as information is developed at the scene and through intelligence sources. This requires constant adjustments to the response organization, plans and procedures, protective actions and resource needs as the incident develops.
- B. Consequently, this plan is designed to provide a framework to address incidents or events that involve hazardous materials that may initially be categorized as being accidental or naturally occurring but may evolve into criminal acts or acts of terrorism as information is developed during or following the response to the event(s). The plan is designed to address each type of hazard as well as the evolution of the categorization of the incident from accidental to criminal to intentional that may occur in the response.
- C. This plan is structured to quickly adapt to and meet the challenges of these situations by adopting the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) consistent and flexible

framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work in a coordinated manner to manage incidents. This framework facilitates adjusting, tailoring and transitioning response operations to effectively address accidental hazardous materials incidents, criminal acts (e.g., environmental crimes, drug labs), and threatened, suspected and actual acts of terrorism involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE). (See Tabs 1 and 2).

- D. This plan incorporates and integrates elements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (SARA Title III), and the National Response Plan. Each of these plans and the associated legislation were precipitated by events that determined their focus. However, each of these plans builds on and complements the initiatives of the other and together provides a comprehensive, multi-agency, tiered approach to events that involve hazardous materials, that may or may not rise to the level of Incidents of National Significance. The relationship of these plans and associated response components is illustrated in Tab 3.
- E. The Commonwealth's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Organization in place provides the organizational framework and standard operating procedures that the state and its political subdivisions will use in responding to and recovering from the consequences of acts of terrorism. It also provides support to law enforcement and other public safety agencies in the investigation of and response to environmental crimes. The service areas of the Hazardous Materials Officers and the regional Hazardous Materials Teams are illustrated in Tabs 4 and 5. Additional technical assistance and support is also provided to local jurisdictions by VDEM Regional Coordinators. Regional Coordinator service areas are illustrated in Tab 6.
- F. Response to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials is contained in the Commonwealth of *Virginia Radiological Emergency Response Plan (COVRERP)* as well as the Terrorism Consequence Management portion of this plan.

SITUATION

- A. Accidents or emergencies involving the broad spectrum of hazardous materials can and do occur anywhere and at any time within the Commonwealth daily.
- B. It may not be initially evident that the emergency or disaster event is accidental or naturally occurring in nature, or precipitated by criminal acts or terrorist actions.
- C. The complexities of technological hazards and the associated consequences typically exceed the capabilities of local government and require specialized assistance and support from a variety of regional, state, federal and military organizations.

- D. The vulnerability to technological hazards is continually increasing due to the growth in the use, storage, processing and transportation of hazardous materials to support the needs of the industrial, technological, medical, and energy sectors of the economy.
- E. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the interdependence and technological complexities of critical systems and infrastructure.
- F. A number of prevention initiatives have been developed to ensure as well as enhance the safety and security of industrial operations, critical facilities, infrastructure and systems, and associated transportation support, however they are in various stages of implementation and require continued vigilance by all stakeholders in order for them to be effective.
- G. Local, regional, state and federal response organizations must develop the tactical capability and acquire the necessary tools to assist in promptly identifying the hazard(s) that they are confronted with, develop an effective incident action plan with the necessary resources to support it, and discern if the incident represents an accidental, naturally occurring, criminal or terrorist act.
- H. The Commonwealth has developed and continually strives to enhance a regional hazardous materials response framework that can respond effectively to a broad range of technological hazards in a timely fashion.
- I. Site restoration and rehabilitation will be conducted to the extent that it is technically feasible, economically practical and prudent from a health, environmental and public safety perspective
- J. Site remediation will be overseen and monitored by the appropriate agencies who have jurisdiction under the law and possess the necessary technical knowledge and expertise to restore the impacted area to a level that is considered clean, safe and capable of supporting the same or similar type pre-event use.
- K. The agencies may be required to initiate and financially support recovery and remediation actions in hazardous materials incidents and environmental crime situations where the responsible party is unable, unwilling or unknown or in cases involving acts of terrorism where a Presidential Declaration is not involved or made (e.g., anthrax). In oil or hazardous materials events that are not categorized as Incidents of National Significance and a Presidential Declaration is not involved, there may be limited funding available through state and federal funding programs established specifically for this purpose and supported in some cases by a fee system. In cases involving acts of terrorism that are considered Incidents of National Significance, funding will be available under the Stafford Act.

MISSION

To develop a comprehensive and coordinated hazardous materials program that strengthens the interface between the regulatory, law enforcement, emergency management and private sector components of the program, to more effectively support prevention and preparedness initiatives, as well as enhance the capabilities and capacities of response and recovery organizations involved in protecting the health, safety, and property of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

ORGANIZATION

- A. The Governor, as the State Director of Emergency Management, directs the state response through the State Coordinator of Emergency Management who is responsible for the overall coordination of emergency response by state agencies, quasi-public organizations, and the private sector. The State Coordinator is the Director of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM), which is the primary coordinating agency for the state. VDEM staffs and operates the Virginia Emergency Operations Center (VEOC) on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The VEOC is the warning center in the state to which local governments report oil and hazardous materials incidents, environmental crimes, and acts of terrorism, and through which assistance is requested when the nature or magnitude of the situation exceeds their capability. Other state agencies that are assigned response roles for oil and hazardous materials incidents; environmental crimes and acts of terrorism are listed in the respective sections of the plan with their specific task assignments.
- B. The Virginia Emergency Operations Center integrates the Emergency Support Function framework and Incident Command System elements into an effective and efficient organizational structure that facilitates the interface with and coordination of assistance and support to affected communities within the Commonwealth following a disaster. The current Virginia Emergency Response Team (VERT) organization is illustrated in Tab 7. The Commonwealth has adopted the ESF framework of the National Response Plan, which is illustrated in Tab 11.
- C. Both the ESF framework and the National Incident Command System are designed to identify, integrate and coordinate assistance and support from all levels of government, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations into a cohesive and seamless incident management framework. The Commonwealth of Virginia has adopted and integrated the National Incident Command System (NIMS) into its operations and revised the Hazardous Materials and Terrorism Consequence Management Plans to ensure the most effective interface, coordination and timely delivery of governmental and non-governmental resources supporting response and recovery operations.
- D. The organizational response framework to events involving hazardous materials, environmental crimes and acts of terrorism involve the coordination and interface of a variety of local, state and federal agencies who have certain authorities, responsibilities and jurisdiction by statute, executive order or presidential directive. These authorities

may vary by the type of incident, the categorization of the incident, geographic area involved and may transition by operational stage during an event. The planning and response frameworks established at the local, state and federal levels are briefly summarized below.

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and the Virginia Emergency Response Council (VERC) are organizational structures that were established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also referred to as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. This legislation requires industry to share information with the community to enhance hazardous materials preparedness. The LEPCs and VERC provide a forum to engage all stakeholders in the process of acquiring and sharing the required information to develop and exercise a hazardous materials plan at the local and state levels respectively, as well as assess the capabilities and capacities of response organizations tasked in these plans to effectively support response and recovery operations in the context of the information provided.
2. The Virginia Emergency Response Council was established to carry out the provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act at the state level. The Council is comprised of representatives from the public and private sector who are appointed by the Governor and have technical expertise in the emergency response field. The duties of the Council include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees, providing guidance and technical assistance to LEPCs and the regulated community, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information. The Virginia Emergency Response Council is comprised of representatives from the following state agencies: Virginia Departments of Emergency Management; Environmental Quality; Transportation; Labor and Industry; Fire Programs; Health; Mines, Minerals, and Energy; and the Virginia State Police. Both the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality support the VERC administratively.
 - a. Programmatically, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management is responsible for the following: providing technical assistance to LEPCs in the development of their hazardous materials preparedness program to include planning, training, and exercising; conducting reviews of emergency plans; receiving chemical release notifications through the VEOC on a 24-hour basis; maintaining the *Virginia Hazardous Materials and Terrorism Consequence Management Plan*; and coordinating as well as supporting the Virginia Hazardous Materials Response Organization comprised of nine Hazardous Materials Officers and thirteen locally based, state-supported regional Hazardous Materials Teams.

- b. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality provides technical assistance to the regulated community in complying with the SARA Title III reporting requirements. DEQ also serves as the state repository of facility Tier II reports, maintains LEPC membership lists, publishes the Toxic Release Inventory Report, and responds to requests from the public regarding facility Tier II data.
- E. Emergency Support Function 10, which is described in Tab 8 of Part 12 of this plan, will be established at the Virginia EOC as necessary to support field operations associated with one or more events. ESF 10 will be staffed by representatives from the Virginia Departments of Emergency Management, Environmental Quality, Health and Labor and Industry as necessary to support and address public safety, environmental, health, and occupational safety initiatives and issues respectively, that may arise during the response and recovery. ESF 8 will provide technical assistance and support to ESF 10 as required. The decision to stand up ESF 10 will depend on the type and scope of the incident.
- F. At the federal level the National Contingency Plan and the National Response Plan establishes an integrated, tiered organizational response structure to support federal response operations to accidental as well as intentional oil and hazardous materials incidents that may occur.
- G. The organizational components established by the National Contingency Plan include the National Response Team, Regional Response Team and Area Committees which are responsible for coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, response and recovery initiatives at national, regional and local levels respectively. Each is described briefly below:
 - 1. The NRT is comprised of 16 federal agencies that represent a broad spectrum of authority, responsibility, capability and technical expertise in responding to oil and hazardous materials incidents. The agencies include: EPA, U.S. Coast Guard, FEMA, General Services Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury. The EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard serve as Chair and Co-Chair of the NRT respectively. When not stood up to support a response to an oil and hazardous materials incident, the NRT serves as a standing committee to evaluate methods of response to discharges or releases, and maintains readiness to support such incidents. During an incident, the NRT monitors and evaluates situation reports from the On-Scene Coordinator and provides the necessary technical assistance and support through the Regional Response Team serving the area affected as required.
 - 2. Each Federal region has a Regional Response Team that mirrors the composition and purpose of the NRT, and includes state representation. The RRT, which is

co-chaired by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard, is responsible for developing a regional plan. During an incident the RRT can convene on-scene at the request of the On-Scene Coordinator to facilitate and expedite technical assistance and support to the IC/UC if necessary; however, in most cases like the NRT they generally do not respond directly to the scene.

3. The Area Committees, which are comprised of local, state and federal representatives, provide similar services and support at the local level as the NRT and the RRT do at their respective levels. The Area Committee coordinates the development of an Area Contingency Plan for its designated area involving the appropriate agencies at all levels, private industry as well as Local Emergency Planning Committees located in their planning area and the Virginia Emergency Response Council.
 4. A Federal On-Scene Coordinator will be assigned based on the product involved, location and associated jurisdiction of the incident, and whether the incident is considered an emergency or non-emergency event. The On-Scene Coordinator is responsible for assessing the need for federal assistance, and supporting the Unified Command in coordinating response and recovery efforts. The On-Scene Coordinator may be from the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, DOD, and DOE depending on whether the incident occurs in the coastal zone, the inland area, or involves a DOD or DOE vessel, facility or product respectively.
- H. These coordinating mechanisms remain in place in the event an incident is classified as an Incident of National Significance; however, they are complemented by and interface with additional coordinating mechanisms established in the National Response Plan. The agency responsible in designating the On-Scene Coordinator also designates a Senior Federal Official to support the Principal Federal Official at the Joint Field Office within established authorities. The Department of Homeland Security designates the Principal Federal Official based on jurisdictional authorities and operational considerations (See Tabs 1 and 2).
- I. EPA's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) is responsible for investigating Incidents of National Significance involving hazardous materials that lead to or are a consequence of a criminal act, but not considered acts of terrorism. EPA's Special Agent In Charge will serve as the Senior Federal Law Enforcement in such cases.
- J. At the national level, the coordinating mechanism for oil and hazardous materials incidents is the National Response Team, which will coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security. The basis for the National Contingency Plan is found section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (CERCLA) and section 311 (d) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

- K. At the state level, VDEM is the lead agency for initial emergency response to emergency situations that pose an immediate public safety threat to the health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the lead agency for management of the response to an immediate oil spill threat to the environment and water resources; and for non-emergency situations is the lead agency to determine long-term remedial actions in cooperation with local government.
- L. Other state agencies not specifically tasked in this plan may be assigned tasks as required under the authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, Basic Plan. The current Emergency Support Function structure within the Commonwealth, as reflected in the National Response Plan, is illustrated in Tab 11.
- M. Command and control of consequence management response and recovery operations involving suspected or actual acts of terrorism will be structured with a unified command organization consistent with NIMS as directed by HSPD-5 that will include, but not be limited to the following: the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the local Director/Coordinator of Emergency Services, DHS, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), FBI Special Agent in Charge, Virginia State Police, and a State On-Scene Coordinator. The State On-Scene Coordinator will initially be the VDEM Hazardous Materials Officer assigned to the scene or another individual designated by VDEM. The designated State On-Scene Coordinator may change through time as the incident evolves, depending on the type of incident and as more senior officials arrive on the scene. DHS/FEMA will be responsible for ensuring that consequence management response and recovery activity is coordinated with the FBI. DHS/FEMA's role as a resource provider remains the same in coordinating consequence management activity involving a terrorist incident. The unified command organization is an extension of the Incident Management System established and functioning at the local level consistent with NIMS. The unified command organization would be expected to include representatives from other emergency support functions (e.g., fire, health, environmental assessment, communications, etc.) as well as private industry, depending on the following factors: the terrorist tactic(s) employed, the challenges presented to the emergency management community in responding to and recovering from the tactic(s), the target involved, and the community impacted.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The manufacturer, shipper, or other responsible party is responsible for notifying the VEOC when the quantity of a hazardous material released or spilled is equal to or exceeds the reportable quantity established by SARA or CERCLA regulations or, in the case of oil products, enters or has the potential to enter state waters, storm drains, or impacts land. This notification shall be provided as soon as the responsible party gains knowledge that there is a potential to release an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity established. When local governments are notified of actual or

potential events within their jurisdictions, they are responsible for notifying the VEOC of the incident whether they are requesting assistance or not.

- B. At the federal level the National Contingency Plan requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center, which is operated by the Department of Homeland Security/USCG. The NRC disseminates the report to the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), the VEOC, the pre-designated Federal OSC and the appropriate support agencies. The HSOC and Federal OSC assess the incident to determine if it rises to the level of an Incident of National Significance (INS) due to its magnitude, complexity or impact on national interests. If the incident is considered an INS, the NRP requires the NRT to coordinate with the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) if it is established for the incident. If the incident requires EPA or DHS/USC to request additional federal support that cannot be fulfilled within the framework of the NCP, the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) may be activated. Also, if the Regional Response Coordination Center is activated by DHS, the EPA or DHS USCG are required to provide liaisons to and coordinate with this facility as well. However in regard to federal multi-agency coordination, the RRCC will play a support role to the Joint Field Office once it is established.
- C. Various federal and state laws provide that the legal duty for the reporting, containment, and cleanup of oil or hazardous substances rests with the party responsible for the material prior to the incident; however, local governments have the responsibility for the protection and well being of their citizens. Local response will be in accordance with the local oil and hazardous materials plan or appropriate annex to their Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- D. Local government will take the necessary steps to provide public warnings, initiate protective actions, and seal off the affected area. If the shipper, manufacturer, or other responsible party is unable to respond, neglects to take the proper steps, or lacks the willingness or capability to act, then the local government will, within its capability, respond using its resources to restore the situation to normal. The assistance of state agencies will be requested through the VEOC when the magnitude or technical demands of the situation exceed the capability of local government to manage the emergency.
- E. When notified of oil or hazardous materials spill, the VEOC will contact the state Hazardous Materials Officer who serves the area where the incident occurred. The Hazardous Materials Officer will assess the situation and respond on scene, if warranted, or if requested by local government, to provide advice and coordinate requests for further assistance through the VEOC. The VEOC will also contact the appropriate state agencies that will support the response to the incident. During normal business hours, the VEOC will put the caller in contact with the Department of Environmental Quality Regional Office having jurisdiction over the location of the incident. After normal business hours, holidays, and weekends the individual who has

been identified by the affected DEQ Regional Office as the duty officer will be notified.

- F. A field command post will be established at the scene of incidents that require on-scene coordination of response by state and/or federal agencies. It will be equipped to provide communications, personnel, and administrative services for local, state, and federal coordinating officers. Supervisory personnel will determine the necessity for the field command post during remedial actions that are of a long-term nature.
- G. On-scene coordination of the response will be accomplished within the framework of the Incident Command System (ICS) using NIMS. ICS allows for the incorporation of local, state, and federal agencies and Responsible Party into one organizational framework called the Unified Command. The Unified Command, which is designed to maximize coordination and minimize duplication of efforts, will develop a response strategy after conducting an assessment of the situation that will include but not be limited to the following: the nature, amount, and locations of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, the environment, and property; identification of the types, location, and availability of response resources and technical support required; and establishment of priorities (see Tab 10).
- H. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated as necessary to alert the public of an imminent or actual HAZMAT event that may pose a threat to life and/or property and require the immediate implementation of protective actions (evacuation/in-place sheltering). The National Weather Service also has the capability through NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) to send a Civil Emergency Message (CEM) to the public. The National Weather Service will tone alert these messages and encode them to activate EAS.
- I. Emergency Support Function 10 will be established, if necessary, to coordinate federal and state resources in support of field operations. The Virginia Department of Emergency Management will be the lead state agency for ESF 10 during the emergency phase of disaster operations involving hazardous materials and oil that pose an immediate threat to the public health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Once the emergency situation has been stabilized or resolved, and there is no longer an immediate threat to the public health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth, the ESF 10 lead state agency role will transition to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. DEQ has the statutory authority to manage operations relating to containment, clean up, and remediation of spills or releases that may threaten or actually impact state waters and the environment.
- J. During the initial size up of the incident and throughout the response and recovery operations, responders as well as regulatory and law enforcement agencies will be assessing whether the incident was of an accidental or intentional nature involving

criminal activity, acts of terrorism or just failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

- K. If it is determined that criminal activity or an act of terrorism is involved, law enforcement at all levels of government will support the investigative process. However, if an act of terrorism is suspected or determined, a significant law enforcement component is integrated into the Unified Command established with the Federal Bureau of Investigation serving as the lead investigative agency. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, which establishes the authority for this, states the following:

“The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the Federal Criminal jurisdiction of the United States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject to the National Security Act of 1947 and other applicable law, Executive Order 12333, and Attorney General approved procedures pursuant to that Executive Order. Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect our national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with U.S. law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national security, to assisting the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice. The Attorney General and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.”

- L. The FBI’s Special Agent in Charge will establish a Command Post or Joint Operations Center to coordinate law enforcement field operations. The JOC, which provides a secure environment and a well defined framework to coordinate criminal investigations and associated activities involving the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence, is comprised of the following four groups: Command, Operations, Operations Support, and Consequence Management. The organizational framework of the JOC and the FBI Command Post are illustrated in Tab 8 and 9. The JOC supports the management of crisis information and intelligence, which is the sixth functional area established under the NIMS ICS framework.
- M. In Incidents of National Significance, the JOC will become a section of the JFO when established and the FBI Senior Agent in Charge becomes the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official (SFLEO) in the JFO Coordination Group. Once this occurs, the Consequence Management Group is integrated into the appropriate functional areas of the JFO. The Command Group makes recommendations to the FBI SAC regarding

investigative and intelligence strategies, tactics and priorities. A Strategic Legal Team, a Joint Information Center Team, and a Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), which provides guidance in areas concerning legal issues, public information and WMD, threats, support the Command Group respectively. The Operations Group provides expertise in specific functional areas critical to the resolution of an incident and is comprised of four units responsible for information intake, intelligence, investigations and field operations. The Operations Support Group supports the investigative, intelligence and operational functions of JOC and can include the following elements: administrative, logistics, legal, and media, liaison, communications and information management. The Consequence Management Group provides technical assistance on consequence management issues as they relate to law enforcement and ensure that the proper liaison and coordination is maintained between the two groups throughout the operational period.

- N. All threats of terrorist acts must be reported to the Homeland Security Operations Center and the FBI. Upon receiving the threat notification, the FBI conducts a formal threat credibility assessment which evaluates the report in the context of the following measures:

Technical Feasibility: An assessment of the capacity of the threatening individual or organization to obtain or produce the material at issue;

Operational Practicability: An assessment of the feasibility of delivering or employing the material in the matter threatened;

Behavior Resolve: A psychological assessment of the likelihood that the subject(s) will carry out the threat, including a review of any written or verbal statement by the subject(s).

- O. If the threat is credible, the FBI will stand up its Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) to coordinate and manage the national-level support to the event. The necessary notifications to the appropriate local, state and federal officials will be made through the Terrorist Threat Warning System. The Terrorist Threat Warning System is a three-tiered system with credible and specific threats being categorized as an alert; general threats in the context of timing and target considerations are put out as an advisory and assessments are for purposes of just sharing information. The FBI will begin developing plans and applying resources, in coordination with state and local law enforcement and emergency management agencies, to prevent or respond to the event. The focus of the SIOC will be on intelligence related issues with the FBI leading the criminal investigation in the field. The FBI, like the EPA and the USCG in oil and hazardous materials incidents, will provide full support to the Principal Federal Official assigned to the incident.

- P. Law enforcement, intelligence and investigative activities are priority during the threat phase, however once the threat is carried out, rescue and life safety activities receive priority.
- Q. The most senior FBI official reporting to the Incident Command Post will serve as the FBI representative in the Unified Command, which is illustrated in Tab 10. The FBI will also have Special Agent serving in the Deputy Chief role in both the Operations and Planning sections. In these positions the FBI can manage and coordinate law enforcement and investigative resources on site as well as monitor status of operations and support the development of the Incident Action Plan.

EXECUTION

- A. This plan is in effect when signed by the Governor and may be executed upon proper notification of an oil or hazardous substance discharge/release, crimes against the environment or acts of terrorism to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management.
- B. Coordination of State and Federal response and recovery support to local governments will be accomplished through the Virginia Department of Emergency Management.
- C. The State Coordinator of Emergency Management will maintain, review, and update this plan as required. Responsible officials of state agencies and local governments should recommend improvements and changes which they consider appropriate to the state coordinator at any time.
- D. This plan and any approved changes will be forwarded to all organizations and individuals with responsibilities for its implementation and other recipients of the COV Emergency Operations Plan.

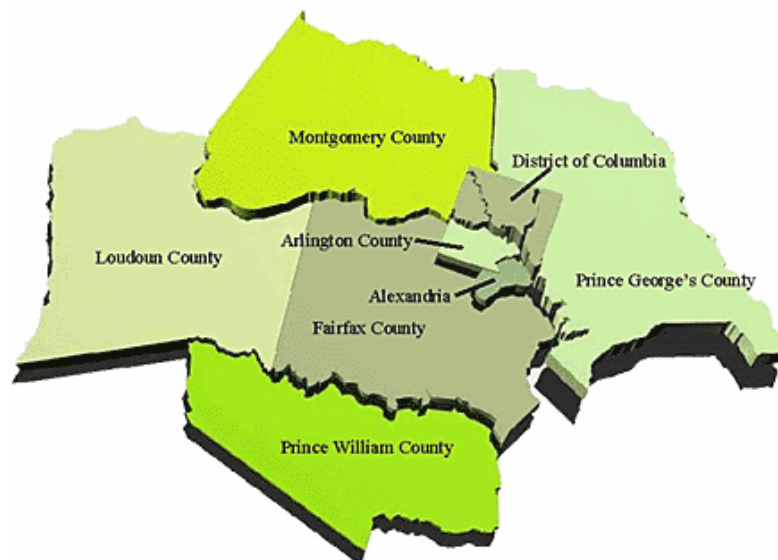
HIGH SIGNIFICANCE-HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREAS (HS-HCA)

All jurisdictions in the Commonwealth have identified and evaluated facilities, infrastructure and associated support systems, as well as places, activities and events that are potential terrorist targets and present a certain level of risk to the community. Every locality is unique in terms of the number and types of potential targets located within their jurisdiction, as well as the level of significance assigned to the targets identified and the potential consequences generated in a local, regional, state or national context. However, there are certain regions in the Commonwealth that have a high density of targets in developed urban growth corridors and supported by very complex and integrated infrastructure. Events in these regions can potentially precipitate catastrophic consequences on major segments of the population, the local, regional, state and national economic base, as well as government at all levels, the military infrastructure and the environment. These regions are described as High Significance-High Consequence (HS-HC Areas). In the Commonwealth, the Northern

Virginia, Central Virginia and Hampton Roads regions are considered High Significance-High Consequence Areas. Each is described briefly below:

- A. The jurisdictions of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties in Northern Virginia are a part of the National Capital Region, which also includes the District of Columbia, and the counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges in Maryland, as defined in the United States Code 40 USC 71 (b). The NCR, which represents an area of approximately 3,000 square miles, has a very diverse population of over four million people.

The NCR includes the nation's capital, the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial) along with its senior leadership, the Pentagon, numerous headquarters for Federal agencies, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and approximately 150 embassies, chancelleries and diplomatic residences. As such, the significance and potential consequences of a terrorist attack, as was demonstrated on 9/11, cannot be understated.

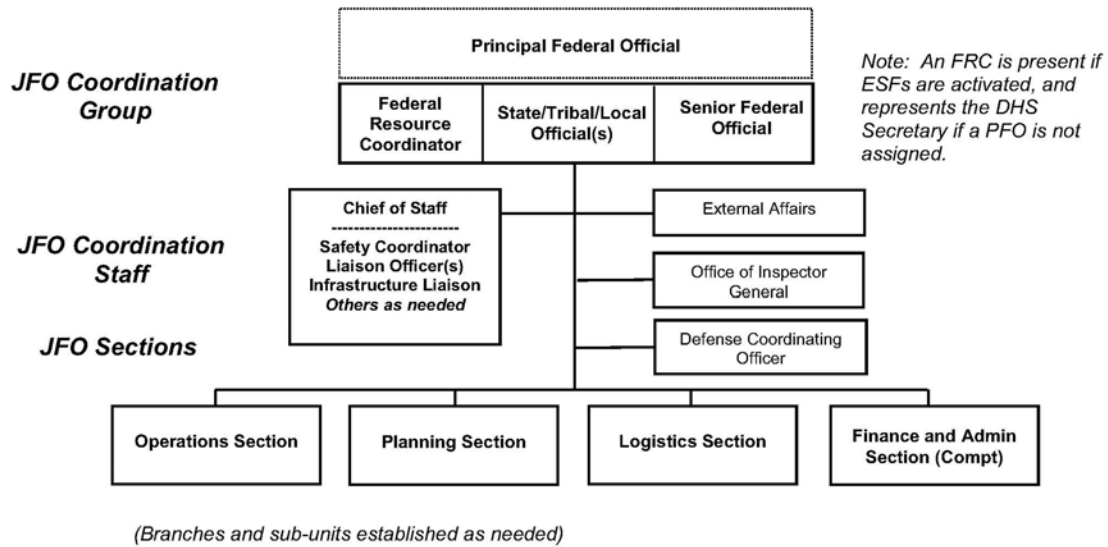


- B. The Richmond metropolitan area mirrors the NCR in a state context as it includes the state capital where the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government are located along with their senior leadership. The city and surrounding jurisdictions are the location of most state agency central offices. The area contiguous to the capital complex includes Richmond city government and associated offices, the Virginia Commonwealth University campus and hospital, the Federal Reserve Building, a number of corporate headquarters, various historical, cultural, tourist entertainment attractions, and critical air, highway, port and rail infrastructure that supports the region.

- C. The Hampton Roads region, which includes the Virginia Peninsula and South Hampton Roads areas, has a very diverse economic base driven to a great extent by port related activities to include the following: import/export trade, associated cargo transfer and storage and manufacturing enterprises, shipbuilding, ship repair, and military installations. In addition the region has a very robust tourist industry due to the historical, cultural, and water recreation attractions, as well as a very strong agricultural sector led by meat processing facilities and soybean and peanut farming. There is also significant military presence and resources in this area.
- D. There have been a number of initiatives developed and implemented to complement and overlay existing security and preparedness programs in these regions given the nature of the potential targets, the potential scope and challenges of the consequences, and the characteristics and dynamics of these areas. The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) which provides funding for a wide range of preparedness and security projects for designated high-density, high-threat areas and associated critical infrastructure. The Metropolitan Medical Response System, which is discussed in greater detail in Part 18 of this plan, is another example of program that provides additional support to designated urban communities in an effort to enhance the coordination of health and medical resources in these areas. The National Capital Region will also have a regional Strategic National Stockpile Plan to address the regional response coordination challenges. The Cities Readiness Initiative is another program associated with the SNS designed to address specific response challenges in designated urban areas.

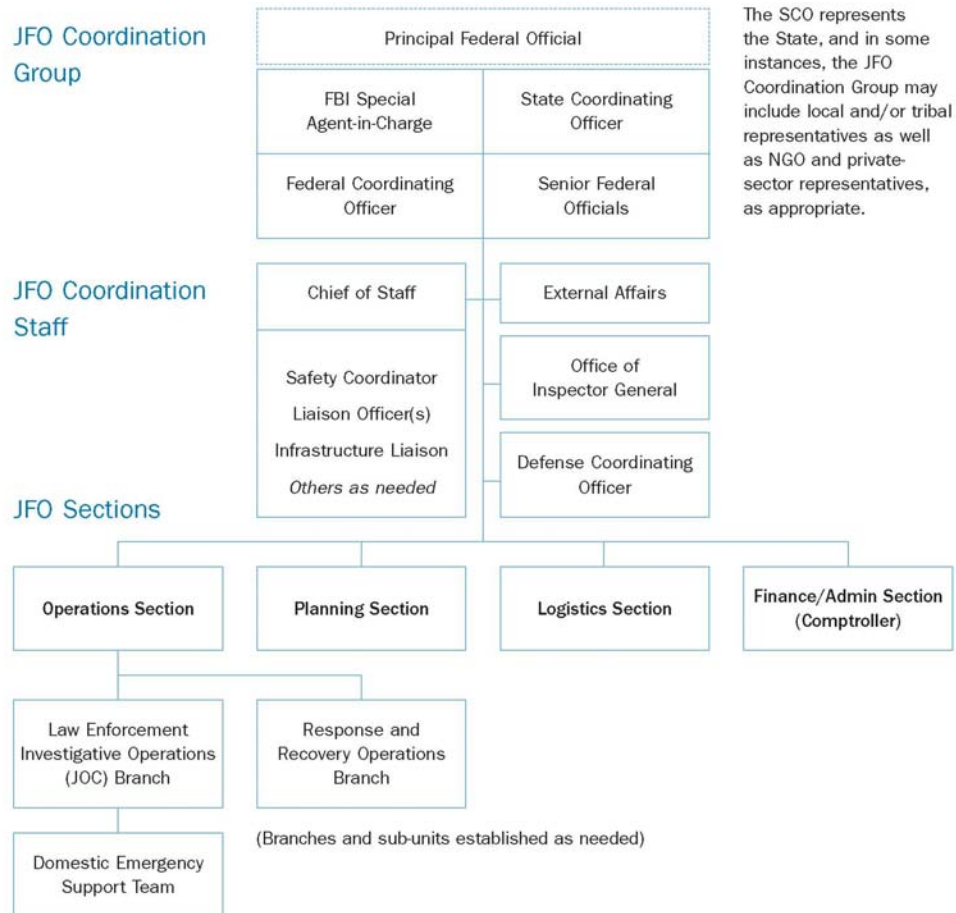
Tab 1 to Part 1, Basic Plan

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



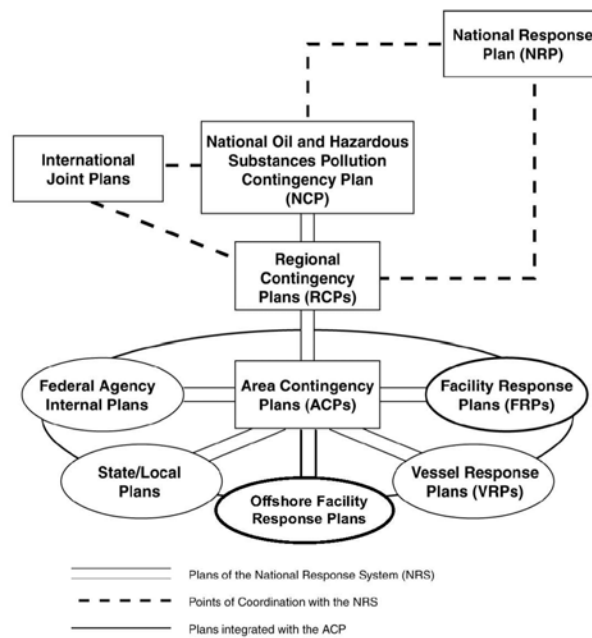
Tab 2 to Part 1, Basic Plan

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – TERRORISM



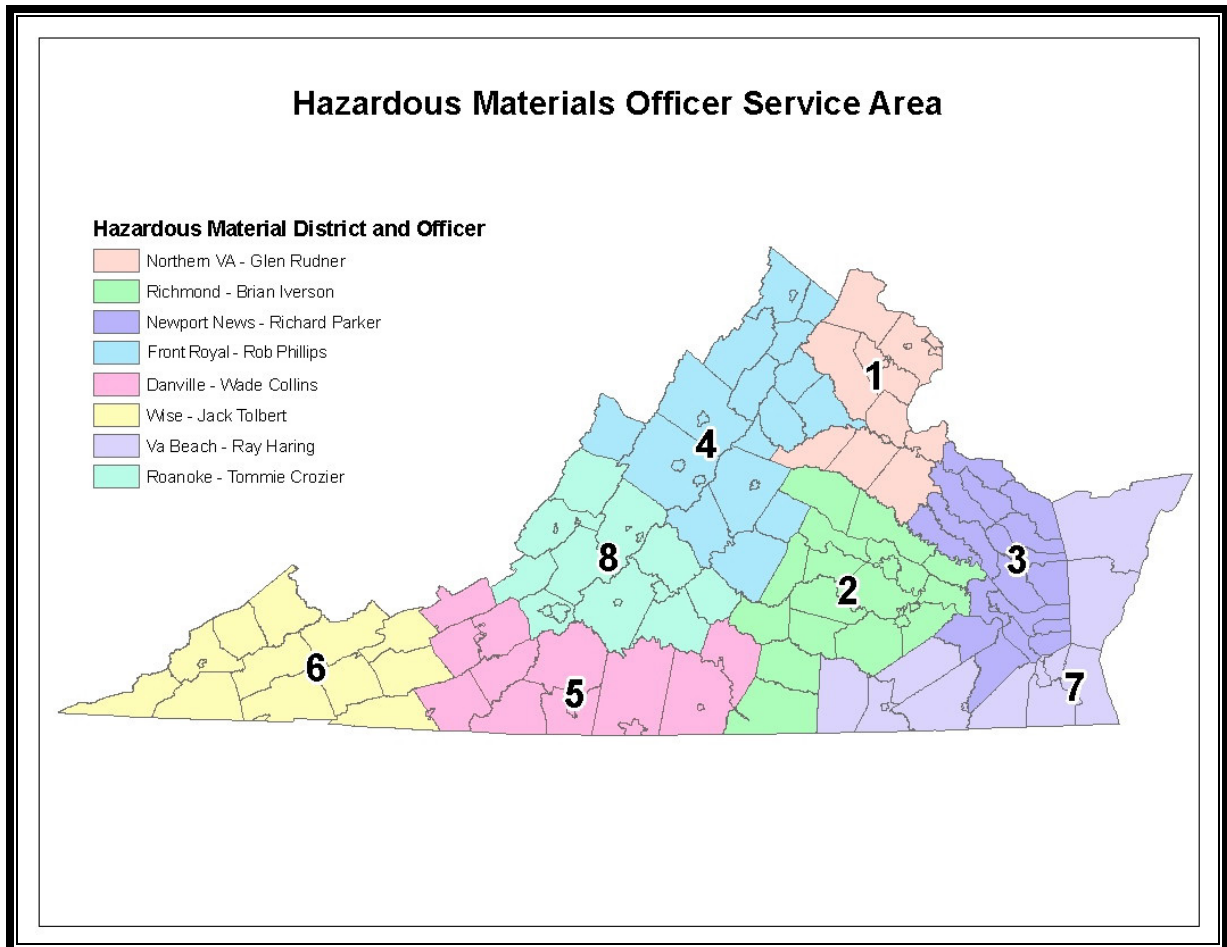
Tab 3 to Part 1, Basic Plan

RELATIONSHIP OF THE NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN TO OTHER LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PLANS



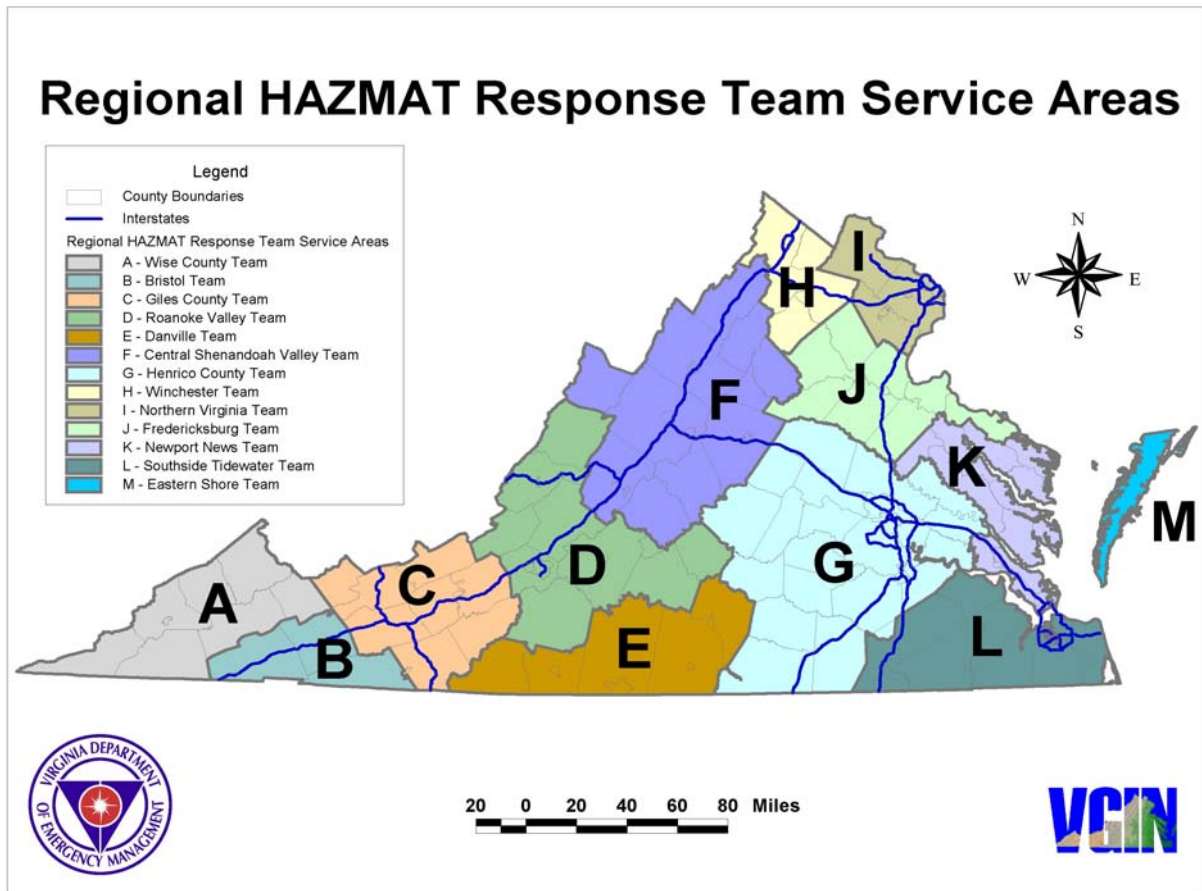
Tab 4 to Part 1, Basic Plan

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OFFICER SERVICE AREA



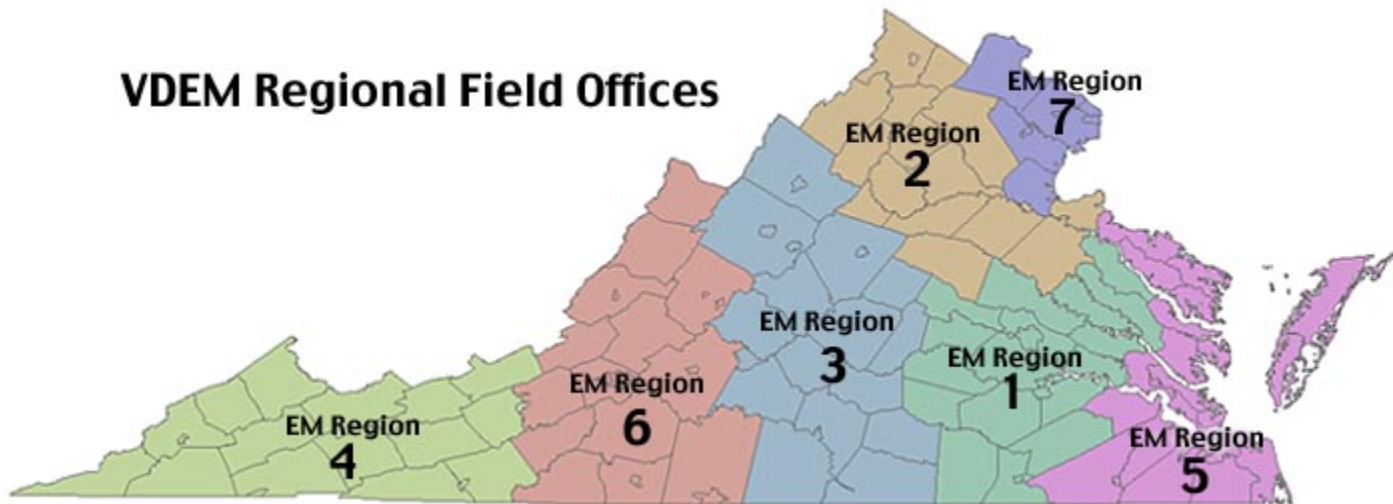
Tab 5 to Part 1, Basic Plan

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM SERVICE AREAS



Tab 6 to Part 1, Basic Plan

REGIONAL COORDINATOR SERVICE AREAS



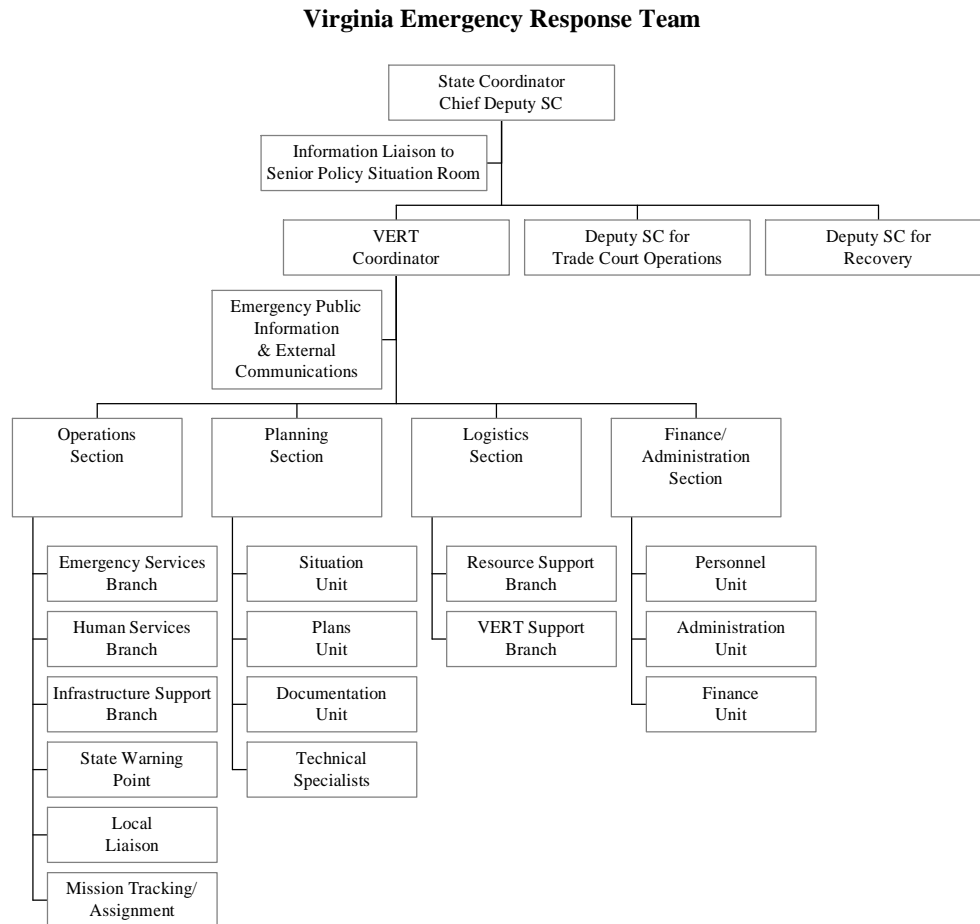
Regional Coordinators

Region 1 Gene Wills
Region 2 Bruce Sterling
Region 3 Mike Cocker
Region 4 Joseph Coyle

Region 5 Wallace Twigg
Region 6 Stan Crigger
Region 7 Cindi Causey

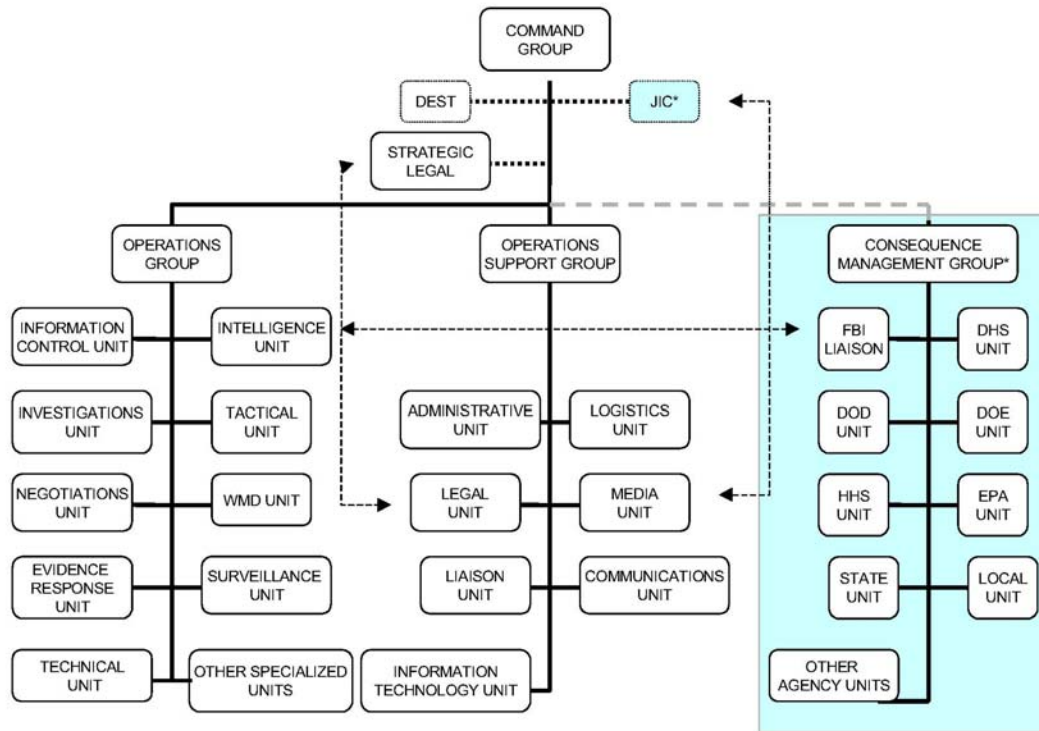
Tab 7 to Part 1, Basic Plan

VIRGINIA EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (VERT)



Tab 8 to Part 1, Basic Plan

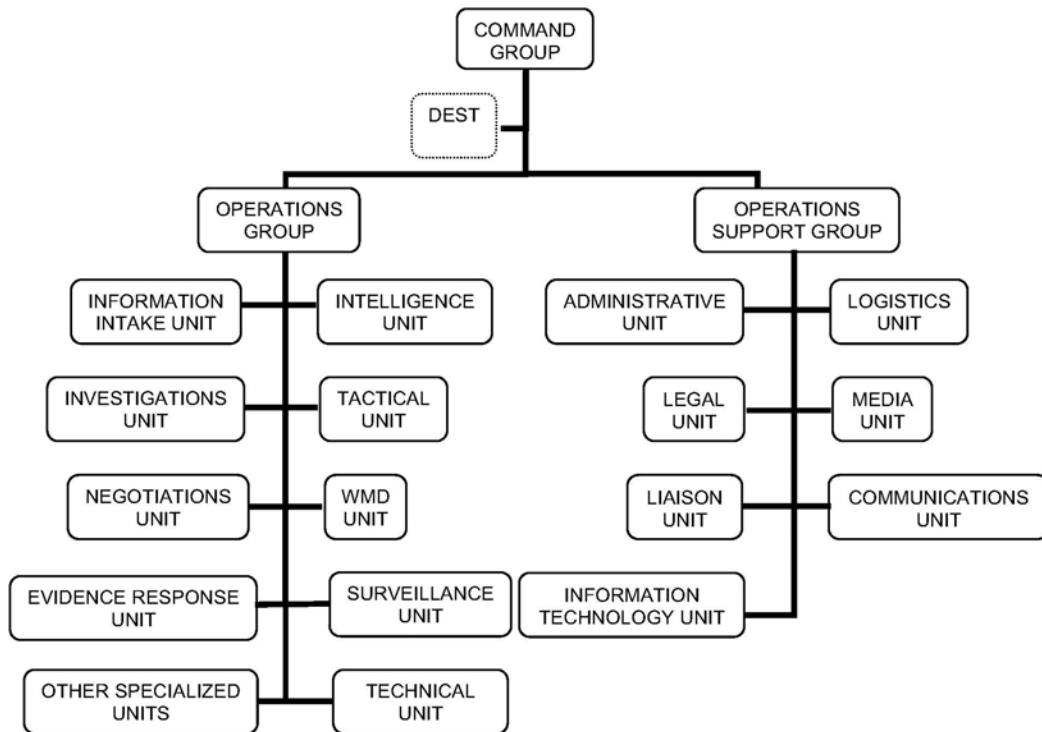
JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER



* While the Operations Group and Operations Support Group remain components of the JOC when it is incorporated into the JFO, the JIC and Consequence Management Group will be merged into the appropriate JFO staff components, if established.

Tab 9 to Part 1, Basic Plan

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMAND POST**



Tab 10 to Part 1, Basic Plan

UNIFIED COMMAND



Tab 11 to Part 1, Basic Plan

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

ESFs	Virginia EOP/National Response Plan
1	Transportation
2	Communications
3	Public Works and Engineering
4	Fire Fighting
5	Emergency Management
6	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services
7	Resource Support
8	Public Health and Medical Services
9	Urban Search and Rescue
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources
12	Energy
13	Public Safety and Security
14	Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
15	External Affairs

Tab 12

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Terms not defined in this section have the meaning given by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, the Clean Water Act (CWA), or the Clean Air Act (CAA). For amplification of the definitions, refer to those documents.

DEFINITIONS

Activation – Notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of a response team.

Anthrax – A noncontagious, potentially fatal disease caused by breathing, eating, or touching spores of the skin bacterium *Bacillus Anthracis*.

Antitoxin – An antibody formed in response to and capable of neutralizing a biological poison; an animal serum containing antitoxins.

Area Command (Unified Area Command) – An organization established to (1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee management of large or multiple incidents to which several incident management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC or at some location other than an ICP.

Area Committee – As provided for by CWA Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

Area Contingency Plan (ACP) – As defined by CWA Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) is the plan prepared by an Area Committee that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Biological Agent – A living organism, or the materials derived from a living organism that causes disease in or harms humans, animals, or plants or causes deterioration of material; biological agents may be found as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders; a biological

agent can be adapted and used as a terrorist weapon, such as anthrax, tularemia, etc.; biological agents come in three types: bacteria, viruses, toxins.

Biological Attack – The deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can cause sickness.

Biological Incident – An event in which a biological agent is used as a terrorist weapon.

Bioterrorism – The use of a biological agent in a terrorist incident; the intentional use of microorganism or toxins derived from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals, or plants.

Bioremediation Agents – As defined in the National Contingency Plan, are microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

Burning Agents – As defined in the National Contingency Plan, are additives that, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which applied.

CAA – The Clean Air Act, 42 USC, Sections 7401-7671q.

Catastrophic Incident – Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

Chemical Agent – A substance that produces incapacitation, serious injury, or death.

Chemical Attack – The deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid, or solid that can poison people and the environment.

Chemical Incident – An accidental or deliberate exposure involving chemical agents.

Chemical Terrorism – The use of a chemical agent in a terrorist incident to intentionally inflict harm upon others.

Civil Transportation Capacity – The total quantity of privately owned transportation services, equipment, facilities, and systems form all transportation modes nationally or in a prescribed area or region.

CWA – The Clean Water Act, 33 USC, Sections 1251-1387.

Claim – As defined by Section 101(4) of CERCLA, a demand in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

Claimant – As defined by Section 101(5) of CERCLA, any person who presents a claim for compensation under CERCLA.

Classic Release – Any occurrence in which hazardous substances have been released into the environment in a relatively short period of time and/or have been released as a result of accident, fire, explosion, failure of containment or handling system; have been released from a transportation related source or from an active or operating facility; or have been intentionally released in an isolated (one-time) incident to an area not used (presently or previously) to store or dispose of chemical wastes (i.e., “midnight dump”).

Coastal Waters – For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, the waters of the Coastal Zone, except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Coastal Zone – Waters of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, and those waters related to activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act or containing resources under the exclusive management authority of the United States as applies to discharges/releases of hazardous substances, discharges of oil, pollutants, or contaminants which may present danger to public health or welfare or to any environmental media.

Command Staff (ICS) – The Command Staff consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and the Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture (COP) – A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA [Superfund], 42 USC, Sections 9601-9675 – Federal law which addresses hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

Communicable Disease – An illness caused by a specific infectious agent or by toxic products that arises through transmission of that agent or its products from an infected person or animal to a susceptible host.

Consequence Management – Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Crisis Management.

Contiguous Zone – Zone of the high seas which extends nine miles seaward of the territorial seas or twelve miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

Counterterrorism – The full range of activities directed against terrorism, including preventative, deterrent, response, and crisis –management efforts.

Credible Threat – A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.

Crisis Management – Predominantly a law enforcement function and included measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRP. See also Consequence Management.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – A comprehensive integrated, multiple component continuum approach to crisis intervention.

Critical Infrastructures – Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cyber – Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) – Refers to DOD support, including Federal Military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO) – The individual appointed to coordinate strategic emergency management activities. Usually this is an individual from the agency that has primary responsibility for management of a specific type of incident (e.g., oil spill—Department of Environmental Quality; civil disturbance—State Police, etc. The DSCO and SOSOC may, in some instances, be the same person.

District Response Group – Established in each DHS/USCG District, the District Response Group is primarily responsible for providing the OSC technical assistance, personnel, and equipment during responses typically involving marine zones.

Discharge – As defined by Section 311(a)(2) of CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil. For purposes of this plan, discharge also means threat of discharge.

Dispersants – Defined as those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

Drinking Water Supply – As defined by Section 101(7) of CERCLA, any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Emergency – As defined in Title 44-146.16, *COV Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 1973*, is a sudden or unforeseeable occurrence or condition, either as to its onset or as to its extent, of such disastrous severity or magnitude that governmental action beyond that authorized or contemplated by existing law is required because governmental inaction for the period required to amend the law to meet the exigency would work immediate and irrevocable harm upon the citizens of the Commonwealth or some clearly defined portion or portions thereof.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – A pre-designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – An all-hazards document, which specifies actions to be taken in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack; identifies authorities, relationships, and the actions to be taken by whom, what, when, and where based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) – A grouping of government and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, and protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance to State, local, and tribal governments or to Federal department and agencies conducting missions of primary Federal responsibility.

Emerging Infectious Diseases – New or recurring infectious diseases of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact.

Environment – As defined by Section 101(8) of CERCLA, (1) the navigable water, the waters of the Contiguous Zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and, (2) any other surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air, within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Environmental Crimes – Environmental crimes involve the intentional, knowing, reckless, or criminally negligent violation of environmental laws and regulations by a variety of individuals, groups, and organizations to include but not limited to commercial and industrial corporations, organized crime, illegal drug labs, as well as terrorist organizations.

Environmental Response Team – Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The Environmental Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OCC for both planning and response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.

Epidemic – The occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness (or outbreak) with a frequency clearly in excess of normal expectancy.

Exercise – A simulated emergency condition carried out for the purpose of testing and evaluating the readiness of a community or organization to handle a particular type of emergency.

Extremely Hazardous Substance – A substance listed in Appendices A and B of 40 CFR Part 355, that covers Emergency Planning and Notification (e.g., Sections 302, 303, and 304).

Facility – Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous material has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

Feasibility Study (FS) – Process undertaken for developing, evaluating, and selecting remedial actions that emphasizes data analysis.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) – The Federal officer who is appointed to manage federal resource activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC) – The federal official pre-designated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal emergency responses under the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Federally Permitted Release – Discharges in compliance with a legally enforceable permit, license, or order pursuant to a variety of titles under the U. S. Code.

Field Operations Guide (FOG) – A pocket size manual of instructions on the application of the Incident Command System.

First Federal Official – First representative of a federal agency with responsibility to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under this plan and is authorized to initiate necessary actions normally carried out by the OSC, until arrival of the pre-designated OSC.

First Responder – A local police, fire, or emergency medical person who arrives first on the scene of an incident and takes action to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

Fund or Trust Fund – The Hazardous Substance Superfund established by Section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

General Staff (ICS) – The group of incident management personnel reporting to the Incident Commander. They may have a deputy, as needed. The General Staff consists of: Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Groundwater – Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazard – A source of potential harm from past, current, or future exposures.

Hazardous Chemical – Defined under Section 311, EPCRA, as any chemical that has a physical or health hazard pursuant to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard.

Hazardous Materials – Substances and materials in quantities and forms that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or to property when released. Hazardous materials include explosives, radioactive solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons or poisonous gases, oxidizing or corrosive materials, irritants, compressed gases, and hazardous waste (as defined in Department of Transportation regulations).

Hazardous Materials Coordinator – The local government representative responsible for coordinating the hazardous materials emergency response program within the political subdivision.

Hazardous Materials Officer – The highly trained state representative, skilled in hazardous materials emergency response, who is available to provide technical assistance and guidance to the local hazardous materials coordinator in implementing the state hazardous materials programs and in responding to a hazardous materials spill.

Hazardous Substances – As defined in Title 44-146.16, *COV Emergency Services and Disaster Law of 1973*, means all materials or substances which now or hereafter are designated, defined, or characterized as hazardous by law or regulation of the

Commonwealth or regulation of the United States government (e.g., material designated as hazardous under the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste and Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, CERCLA, or SARA.

Hazardous Waste – A solid waste or combination of solid wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to the human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous waste is defined specifically in the Department of Environmental Quality Waste Management Regulations, VA 672-10-1.

Hazardous Waste Activity – The handling of hazardous waste, as in the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of any hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Management – The systematic control of the generation, collection, source, separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Health Hazard – Relates to the properties of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term “health hazard” includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

Incident – An occurrence either human caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan – An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Incident Commander (IC) – The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT) – The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an Incident.

Infrastructure – The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structure, and publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Infrastructure Liaison – Assigned by DHS/IAIP, the Infrastructure Liaison serves as the principal advisor to the JFO Coordination Group regarding all national- and regional-level critical infrastructure and key resources incident related issues.

Inland Waters – For the purposes of clarifying the size of discharges, those waters of the United States, in the Inland Zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Inland Zone – The environment inland of the Coastal Zone, excluding the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment (IMAAC) – An interagency center responsible for production, coordination, and dissemination of consequence predictions for an airborne hazardous material release. The IMAAC generates the single Federal prediction of atmospheric dispersions and their consequences utilizing the best available resources from the Federal government.

Joint Field Office (JFO) – A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single Federal Facility.

Joint Information Center – The Joint Information Center (JIC), which is comprised of local, state, federal, and private sector Public Information Officers as required, is established as a focal point for the coordination and provision of information to the public and media concerning the response to the emergency.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) – The JOC is the focal point of all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant

criminal incident, and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRP is activated.

Lead Coordinating Agency – Agency charged to coordinate with the federal, state, and local governments and public or private agencies during emergency responses. This will be the State Department of Emergency Management, except in minor cases (no state or federal involvement) where the local government may deal with private agencies.

Local Coordinating Officer (LCO) – The senior local official responsible for overall local policy decisions and for developing response strategies. In some cases, the LCO and the Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) may be the same person.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – A committee appointed by the Virginia Emergency Response Council (VERC) for each emergency planning district which is responsible for developing, maintaining, and reviewing community emergency response plans for dealing with oil and hazardous materials emergencies. It will include, as a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups: elected state and local officials, law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel, broadcast and print media, community groups, and owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of Title III.

Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) – The local on-scene official responsible for coordinating the tactical employment of local resources with state and federal response efforts.

Managed Inventory – Unit shipments from caches of pharmaceutical and/or medical supplies that are shipped in response to a state's request for follow-on materials; they can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies, and/or products specific to the medical needs produced by the emergency.

Management of Migration – Remedial actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and the effects of such migration where the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants are no longer at or near the area where they were originally located or situations where a source cannot be adequately identified or characterized. Measures may include, but are not limited to, provision of alternative water supplies, management of a plume of contamination, or treatment of drinking water aquifer.

Metropolitan Medical Response System – A Department of Homeland Security program intended to increase cities' ability to respond to a terrorist attack by coordinating the efforts of local law enforcement, fire, hazmat, EMS, hospital, public health and other personnel.

Mobilization – The process and procedures used by all organizations (federal, state, local and tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support a response to an incident.

Multi-Agency Command Center (MACC) – An interagency coordination center established by DHS/USSS during NSSEs as a component of the JFO. The MACC serves as the focal point for interagency security planning and coordination, including the coordination of all NSSE-related information from other intra-agency centers (e.g., police command posts, Secret Service security rooms) and other interagency centers (intelligence operations centers, joint information centers).

Mutual Aid Agreement – Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300 – Federal plan written that contains the basic policies to direct the federal response to releases or threatened releases of oil or hazardous substances. The plan is designed to make federal action reasonably predictable.

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) – The NCTC serves as the primary Federal organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the U.S. government pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism information. The NCTC may, consistent with applicable law, receive, retain, and disseminate information from any Federal, State, or local government or other source necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, and DOD and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) – A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector; and NGOs to effectively and efficiently together prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, and complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) – managed by the DHS Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, the NICC monitors the nation's critical infrastructure and key resources on an ongoing basis. In the event of an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating vehicle to share information with critical infrastructure and key resources information-sharing entities.

National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) – The organization responsible for coordinating allocation of resources to one or more coordination centers or major fires with the nation. Located in Boise , ID.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) – The entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

National Priority List (NPL) – A national priority listing of sites compiled by EPA, pursuant to CERCLA, of uncontrolled hazardous substance facilities in the U.S. that need to be addressed under CERCLA. It identifies for the states, the public, and EPA those sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health or the environment.

Natural Resources – Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of fishery conservation zones established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state/local government or any foreign government.

National Response System (NRS) – Mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related entities.

National Response Team (NRT) – The NRT, comprised of the 16 federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.

National Response Center (NRC) – A communications center for activities related to response actions located at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required. For release reporting call 24 hours a day (800) 424-8802.

National Special Security Event (NSSE) – A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance, may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.

National Strike Force (NSF) – A special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike

Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs in their preparedness and response duties.

National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) – Authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA Section 311(a)(23) and (j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

Nerve Agent – A substance that interferes with the central nervous system; exposure occurs through contact with the liquid and through inhalation of the vapor.

Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT) – Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS federal response.

Offshore Facility – Any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.

Oil – Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Discharge – Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil. It shall also mean threat of discharge for the purposes of this plan.

Minor Discharge – A discharge of less than 1,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of less than 10,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Medium Discharge – A discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Major Discharge – A discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Oil Pollution Fund – The fund established by the CWA.

Onshore Facility – Any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land or non-navigable waters within the United States.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) – Responsible for workplace safety regulations, including HAZMAT responders training standards.

Person – An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States Government, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of state, or any interstate body.

Physical Hazard – Relates to the properties of a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, or organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

Point of Dispensing – A location where pharmaceuticals and other medications are distributed to end users; these facilities may range from small clinics to large operations with multiple staging and operation areas; these facilities may also support a range of methods of distributing drugs and medications to the patients.

Pollutant or Contaminant – Any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring.

Preparedness – The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention – Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Principal Federal Official (PFO) – The Federal Official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Prophylaxis – A prevention of disease or of a process that can lead to disease.

Public Health – Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Health Emergency – Occurrence or imminent threat of exposure to an extremely dangerous condition or the occurrence of a highly infectious disease or toxic agent that poses an imminent threat of substantial harm to the population.

Public Information Officer (PIO) – A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs) – Teams provided by EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.

Recovery – The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Repackaging Site – The location where bulk pharmaceuticals will be separated into individual-dose regimens.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) – Established a framework for proper management and disposal of all wastes; directed EPA to identify hazardous wastes, both generically and by listing specific wastes and industrial process waste streams.

Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emptying, discharging, injecting, leaching, dumping, or disposing of a hazardous substance into the environment. Release also means threat of release.

Minor Release – Release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare or the environment.

Medium Release – All releases not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

Major Release – Release of any quantity of hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that poses a threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern.

Regional Response Team – Established under CERCLA and operated under the National Response Team, chaired by EPA and co-chaired by Coast Guard. Membership parallels National Response Team membership. RRT responds to emergency situations at direction of EPA/USCG on-scene coordinators.

Remedial Actions – Actions, consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare of the environment.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – Process undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release (includes sampling, monitoring, gathering information, assessing the threat, mitigation, etc.).

Remedial - Project Manager (RPM) – The federal official designated (or the USCG for vessels) to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial response activities under the NCP.

Remove/Removal – Removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or the environment. It also means clean up or removal of released or threat of released hazardous substances from the environment.

Reportable Quantity – That quantity which if released requires notification pursuant to CERCLA Section 103 or EPCRA Section 304.

Response – Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Responsible Party (RP) – As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means the following: (1) Vessels - In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel. (2) Onshore Facilities - In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any

person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit. (3) Offshore Facilities - In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 at seq.), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.

Risk – A measure of the harm to human health that results from being exposed; uncertainty that surrounds future events and outcomes.

Risk Assessment – A process that involves determining the likelihood that a specific adverse health effect will occur in an individual or population following exposure to a hazardous agent.

Safe Drinking Water Act – 42 USC, Sections 300f - 300j26.

Safety Officer – A member of the Incident Command Staff (ICS) responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Senior Federal Official – An individual representing a federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. SFOs utilize existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to aid in management of the incident working in coordination with other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

Shared Resources (SHARES) – High Frequency Radio Program. SHARES provides a single, interagency emergency message handling system by bringing together existing HF radio resources of Federal, State, and industry organization when normal communications are destroyed or unavailable for the transmission of NS/EP information.

Site Inspection (SI) – On-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.

Situation Assessment – The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision-makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.

Solid Waste – Garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities, defined specifically by the Department of Environmental Quality Solid Waste Management Regulations, VF 672-20-10, but not including solid or industrial discharges in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges which are sources subject to permit by the Department of Environmental Quality, or source, special nuclear or byproduct material, as defined by the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 10 CFR, Part 874, as amended.

Source Control Remedial Action – Measures that are intended to contain the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants where they are located or eliminate potential contamination by transporting the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to a new location.

Specified Ports and Harbors – Port and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Spill of National Significance (SONS) – A spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

Staging Area – Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. Staging Areas are managed by the ICS.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) – The Director or Deputy Director of Emergency Management who is responsible for overall state policy decisions and for coordination of federal assistance with state and local response efforts.

State Emergency Operations Plan – Plan designated specifically for state-level response to emergencies or major disasters, which sets forth actions to be taken by state and local governments, including those for implementing federal disaster assistance.

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) – The on-scene state official responsible for coordinating the tactical employment of state agencies with local and federal response efforts.

Strategic – Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategic National Stockpile – A national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, intravenous-administration and airway-maintenance supplies, and medical or surgical materiel for use in a declared biological or chemical terrorism incident or other major public health emergency.

Subject Matter Expert (SME) – An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task, or skill.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) – The *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986* specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the state and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens.

Superfund, Federal – A federal account established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (PL 96-510) to clean up abandoned hazardous waste sites and provide funds for emergency response to hazardous substances incidents.

Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) – A salvage, search, and recovery operation established by the Department of Navy. SUPSALV has extensive experience to support response activities, including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading. SUPSALV, when available, will provide equipment for training exercises to support national and regional contingency planning.

Technical Advisor Response Unit – A rapid-response unit of CDC advisors that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to move in concert with the deployment of the 12-Hour Push Packages, Managed Inventory, or other SNS assets and provides onsite advice and guidance.

Telecommunications – The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic, or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program – The NS/EP TSP program is the regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of NS/EP telecommunications services. As such, it established the framework for NS/EP telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore, or otherwise act on a priority basis to ensure effective NS/EP telecommunications services.

Terrorism – Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the

criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Terrorist Incident – A violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the United State or of any state to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Threat – An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) – For Extremely Hazardous Substances listed in Appendices A and B of 40 CFR Part 355, the quantity established by EPA as the amount that subjects a facility to the reporting requirements of Sections 311 and 312 of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)*.

Trustee – Any federal natural resources management agency designated and any state agency that may prosecute claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA. In the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Secretary of Natural Resources is designated as the State Trustee.

Unified Command – In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with the responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Unity of Command – The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person; the purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Urban Search and Rescue – Operational Activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Vaccination – The injection or inoculation of a vaccine for the purpose of inducing active immunity.

VaxiCool – Shipping containers that will maintain vaccine at a proper temperature for up to 2 days during shipment using external electrical or self-contained battery power.

Virginia Emergency Response Council (VERC) – Designated by the Governor and responsible for establishing HAZMAT planning districts, appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees, and providing technical assistance to the regulated community in complying with the SARA Title III reporting requirements.

Virus – The simplest type of microorganism, lacking a system for its own metabolism; it depends on living cells to multiply and cannot live long outside a host.

Volunteer – Any individual accepted to perform services without remuneration by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (i.e., 16 USC 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101).

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – As defined in Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level that is dangerous to human life.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS) – WPS allows authorized NS/EP personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate call during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.

Zone of Federal Responsibility – Coastal and Inland Zones delineate the area of federal responsibility for response action. For Virginia, the Fifth United States Coast Guard District is primarily responsible for the Coastal Zone and the Environmental Protection Agency for the Inland Zone. EPA will be the federal On-Scene Coordinator throughout the Commonwealth except in cases where navigable waters are involved, in which case, the Fifth District, USCG will act as the federal OSC. EPA will be the Remedial Project Manager for all remedial actions with the exception of remedial actions involving vessels.

ABBREVIATIONS

Use of Number and Gender. As used in this regulation, words in the singular also include the plural and words in the masculine gender also include the feminine and vice versa, as the case may require.

<u>APHIS</u>	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<u>CERCLA</u>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
<u>CBRNE</u>	Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive
<u>CDRG</u>	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
<u>CERT</u>	Community Emergency Response Team

<u>CHEMPACK</u>	A DSNS initiative that places nerve-agent antidote in select locations in every state in the nation.
<u>CI/KR</u>	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
<u>CONPLAN</u>	U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan
<u>COV</u>	Commonwealth of Virginia
<u>COVERERP</u>	Commonwealth of Virginia Radiological Emergency Response Plan
<u>CRI</u>	City Readiness Initiative
<u>CSG</u>	Counterterrorism Security Group
<u>DCE</u>	Defense Coordinating Element
<u>DCO</u>	Defense Coordinating Officer
<u>DCLS</u>	Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
<u>DEA</u>	Drug Enforcement Administration
<u>DEQ</u>	Department of Environmental Quality
<u>DFP</u>	Department of Fire Programs
<u>DGIF</u>	Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
<u>DHS</u>	Department of Homeland Security
<u>DMAT</u>	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
<u>DMOT</u>	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
<u>DMA</u>	Department of Military Affairs
<u>DOC</u>	Department of Commerce
<u>DOD</u>	Department of Defense
<u>DOE</u>	Department of Energy
<u>DOF</u>	Department of Forestry
<u>DOI</u>	Department of the Interior
<u>DOJ</u>	Department of Justice
<u>DOL</u>	Department of Labor (U.S.)
<u>DOLI</u>	Department of Labor and Industry (Virginia)

<u>DOS</u>	Department of State
<u>DOT</u>	Department of Transportation (U.S.)
<u>DPOR</u>	Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation
<u>DRC</u>	Disaster Recovery Center
<u>DSCA</u>	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
<u>DTRIM</u>	Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management
<u>EAS</u>	Emergency Alert Personnel
<u>EHS</u>	Extremely Hazardous Substance
<u>EOC</u>	Emergency Operations Center
<u>EOP</u>	Emergency Operations Plan
<u>EPA</u>	Environmental Protection Agency
<u>EPCRA</u>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
<u>ERD</u>	Emergency Response Team
<u>EPR</u>	Emergency Preparedness and Response
<u>ERT</u>	Environmental Response Team
<u>ERT-A</u>	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
<u>ESF</u>	Emergency Support Function
<u>EST</u>	Emergency Support Team
<u>FBI</u>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<u>FCO</u>	Federal Coordinating Officer
<u>FEMA</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<u>FIRST</u>	Federal Incident Response Support Team
<u>FOG</u>	Field Operations Guide
<u>FOSC</u>	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
<u>FRERP</u>	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan

<u>FS</u>	Feasibility Study
<u>GAR</u>	Governor's Authorized Representative
<u>GIS</u>	Geographic Information System
<u>GSA</u>	General Services Administration
<u>HRSA</u>	Health Resources and Services Administration
<u>HSAS</u>	Homeland Security Advisory System
<u>HSC</u>	Homeland Security Council
<u>HSEEP</u>	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
<u>HSOC</u>	Homeland Security Operations Center
<u>HSPD</u>	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
<u>HHS</u>	Department of Health and Human Services
<u>HMC</u>	Local Hazardous Materials Coordinator
<u>HMO</u>	State Hazardous Materials Officer
<u>IAIP</u>	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
<u>IC</u>	Incident Command
<u>ICP</u>	Incident Command Post
<u>ICS</u>	Incident Command System
<u>IIMG</u>	Interagency Management Team
<u>IMT</u>	Incident Management Team
<u>JFO</u>	Joint Field Office
<u>JIC</u>	Joint Information Center
<u>JIS</u>	Joint Information System
<u>JOC</u>	Joint Operations Center
<u>JTF</u>	Joint Task Force
<u>JTTF</u>	Joint Terrorism Task Force

<u>LEA</u>	Law-enforcement agency
<u>LEPC</u>	Local Emergency Planning Committee
<u>LCO</u>	Local Coordinating Officer
<u>LOSC</u>	Local On-Scene Coordinator
<u>MAC Entity</u>	Multiagency Coordinating Entity
<u>MACC</u>	Multiagency Command Center
<u>MERS</u>	Mobile Emergency Response Support
<u>MMRS</u>	Metropolitan Medical Response System
<u>MRC</u>	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
<u>MSDS</u>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<u>NAHERC</u>	National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps
<u>NCP</u>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<u>NCP</u>	National Capitol Region
<u>NCS</u>	National Communications Systems
<u>NCTC</u>	National Counterterrorism Center
<u>NDMS</u>	National Disaster Medical System
<u>NICC</u>	National Interagency Coordination Center
<u>NIMS</u>	National Incident Management System
<u>NIOSH</u>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<u>NIPP</u>	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
<u>NIRT</u>	Nuclear Incident Response Team
<u>NJTTF</u>	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
<u>NMRT</u>	National Medical Response Team
<u>NOAA</u>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<u>NRC</u>	Nuclear Regulatory Commission and National Response Center
<u>NRCC</u>	National Response Coordination Center

<u>NRCS</u>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<u>NRP</u>	National Response Plan
<u>NRT</u>	National Response Team
<u>NSC</u>	National Security Council
<u>NSF</u>	National Strike Force
<u>NSP</u>	National Search and Rescue Plan
<u>NSSE</u>	National Special Security Event
<u>NVOAD</u>	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
<u>NWCG</u>	National Wildland Coordinating Group
<u>ODP</u>	Office of Domestic Preparedness (DHS)
<u>OSHA</u>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<u>OSLGCP</u>	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
<u>O&M</u>	Operations and Maintenance
<u>OSC</u>	On-Scene Coordinator
<u>PAAT</u>	Public Affairs Assist Team
<u>PDA</u>	Preliminary Damage Assessment
<u>PDD</u>	Presidential Decision Directive
<u>PFO</u>	Principal Federal Official
<u>PIAT</u>	Public Information Assist Team
<u>PEL</u>	Permissible Exposure Level
<u>PIO</u>	Public Information Officer
<u>POD</u>	Point of Dispensing
<u>POLREP</u>	Pollution Report
<u>PPE</u>	Personal Protective Equipment
<u>RCRA</u>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

<u>RFI</u>	Request For Information
<u>RISC</u>	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
<u>RO</u>	Regional Office
<u>ROC</u>	Regional Operations Center
<u>RPM</u>	Remedial Project Manager
<u>RQ</u>	Reportable Quantity
<u>RRC</u>	Regional Response Center
<u>RRCC</u>	Regional Response Coordination Center
<u>RRT</u>	Regional Response Team
<u>RSS</u>	Receiving, storing, and staging
<u>SAC</u>	Special Agent –In- Charge
<u>SAR</u>	Search and Rescue
<u>SARA</u>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III
<u>SATA</u>	Site Assessment and Technical Assistance
<u>SCC</u>	Secretary’s Command Center (HHS)
<u>SCO</u>	State Coordinating Officer
<u>SERC</u>	State Emergency Response Council
<u>SFLEO</u>	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
<u>SFO</u>	Senior Federal Official
<u>SIOC</u>	Strategic Information and Operations Center
<u>SNS</u>	Strategic National Stockpile
<u>SOC</u>	Secretary’s Operation Center (DHHS)
<u>SOG</u>	Standard Operating Guideline
<u>SOP</u>	Standing Operating Procedures
<u>SOSC</u>	State On-Scene Coordinator

<u>SSC</u>	Scientific Support Coordinator
<u>START</u>	Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Team
<u>Title III</u>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (SARA)
<u>TPQ</u>	Threshold Planning Quantity
<u>TSA</u>	Transportation Security Administration
<u>TSC</u>	Terrorism Screening Center
<u>TSD</u>	Onsite or Offsite Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
<u>UC</u>	Unified Command
<u>USPHIS</u>	U.S. Public Health Service
<u>U/U</u>	Unit of Use
<u>USACE</u>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<u>USC</u>	United States Code
<u>USCG</u>	United States Coast Guard
<u>USDA</u>	United States Department of Agriculture
<u>USSS</u>	U.S. Secret Service
<u>VaNG</u>	Virginia National Guard
<u>VDACS</u>	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
<u>VDEM</u>	Virginia Department of Emergency Management
<u>VEOC</u>	Virginia Emergency Operations Center
<u>VERC</u>	Virginia Emergency Response Council
<u>VDH</u>	Virginia Health Department
<u>VIMS</u>	Virginia Institute of Marine Science
<u>VMAT</u>	Veterinarian Medical Assistance Team
<u>VSP</u>	Virginia State Police
<u>WAWAS</u>	Washington Area Warning System

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction